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CIRCULATION FOR THE PAST WEEK. Sunday, July 22...... 20,261 londay, July 23...... 19,957 Tuesday, July 24..... 20,210 Wednesday, July 25...... 22,956 Saturday, July 28...... 20,031 Total.....145,097 Average daily circulation...... 20,728

The Wenther To-day. For District of Columbia: Fair; north winds. becoming variable.

#### A LABOR SERMON.

Wage-carpers must look to themselves for relief from oppressive conditions, Philanthropists may offer benefactions, reformers point the way to better results, and politicians boastfully proclaim a new era under their leadership, but there will be no general uplifting, no beneficial reform except such a come from the efforts of wage-earners in their own behalf. Organization, united efforts, and a carefu

study of existing conditions are necessary first of all to bring about good results Through organization wage-earners can push forward reforms in legislation, elect friends of labor to public office, and disseminate userul information as to the causes of oppression and loss of independence. In fact no real beneficial reform can ever come except through organization, and every wage-earner who values his independence and future welfare should unite with a labor organization.

Education, however, is the keynote to progress, and without its influence wage-carners must retrograde instead of taking front rank in the general uplifting of humanity. For that reason neither personal discomfort, sacrifice of individual enjoyment, nor any other cause should influence parents to neglect the education of children. Long strides made in the vigor of youth toward the goal of enlightenment are more beneficial than a hurried race when the mind is matured and not so susceptible of being molded. Every adult knows this, and also the necessity of study while the mind is growing and nequires readily.

Therefore labor organizations should take up the question of education and advocate the retention of children in schools until they rench an age very near maturity. Poverty is a convincing argument in favor of the employment of children, but even privation should be endured to prepare the way for brighter, better and happier men and women, Especially is this true of girls, whose future as virtuous women and loving wives and mothers depends upon their early education.

The shop, mill, factory, and office should be open to the employment of only such girls as are absolutely dependent or have others dependent upon their labor. The true funcbrighten it with her smiles, to lighten it by loving caresses and to assist in preserving purity of mind and vigor of intellect by irreproachable conduct as a maiden and rectitude of life as wife and mother.

Then again, each girlswho enters employment at man's labor cheapens wages and disand see one of the causes for idle worktional effort to keep girls at home and pre- are dangerous and vicious. pare them for their natural duties. Men want wives educated to home life, and women the public printing and binding and the dis-

# TARIFF TINKERING.

The cost of tariff tinkering can be better estimated now than at any other time in thehistory of our country, and its trusts, growth of corporate power, loss of employment, labor strikes, destruction of property, tramps, Coxeyite armies, business distress, vagrant immigration, and kindred evils, to say nothing of injury to general prosperity, should warn political parties to drop the tariff from politics and reform its schedules on business principles.

Republicans advocate tariff protection and the McKinley law, framed in the interests of manufacturers, has filled the country with trusts, given impetus to the growth of corporate power, brought hordes of ignorant foreigners here to supplant wage-earners in our mines and factories, and increased the army of tramps that wander from one part of the tinkering the McKinley law and like protective statutes, framed at the instigation of manufacturers, are dangerous, harmful measures, which give advantage to one class of citizens and retard the prosperity of the gen-

The attempt to reform the tariff on strictly revenue principles has proved a dismai failure. One wing of the Democratic party demands tariff reform with incidental protection, and the other insists on a tariff for revenue on revenue articles with an enlarged free list, One is tariff tinkering for protection and the other free trade on articles manufactured or

produced extensively in this country. The Democratic principle of a tariff for revenue with incidental protection is without doubt the most equitable and least injurious of the three systems advocated. But how must it be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Public Printer in the urgent deficiency the public? Certainly not by politicians, or the present Congress, would have long since enacted a tariff law. This entire session of Congress has been principally employed in tariff tinkering, and finally both Senate and in full each year, they will accumulate it House have found it necessary to call on the President and his Cabinet to assist in bringing about harmony so that some kind of a

law may be the result. Any system of revising the tariff that deconcession here or an increase there on a schedule to conciliate a dissatisfied cines or section of the country is of necessity faulty and should be rejected, and any tariff policy that depends upon politicians for its faithful enactment is almost certain to be disappointing. It has always been so in the past and is Printing by giving said committee authority

politicians are seldom trustworthy and generally sacrifice party pledges and public good

for self-interest and local welfare. The true method of revising the tariff is to non-partisan commission of practical, sensible men. It is a measure of too great importance to intrust to politicians, whose chief office. The public is more interested in undisturbed prosperity than the success of politicians, and the party that adopts as a motto "take the tariff out of politics" will find a host of ready and willing followers,

This country needs no tariff on commodiin other countries, nor should a tariff be higher on any article than sufficient to make up for its cost of production here in competition with the same article manufactured in foreign countries. This is or should be the policy of raising revenue with incidental protection, by levying a tariff on articles we cannot produce as cheaply as in other countries, and making up for the deficiency by an incometax, by an internal revenue tax, and by a duty on strictly revenue articles. Such a policy would prevent harmful combinations ing, and that the said chief clerk and the to increase prices, protect manufacturers from loss, prohibit necessary reductions in wages, and do away with causes for business depression, provided it was backed up by a

ound financial policy. In the hands of a commission of upright, practical men the tariff could not be made a plaything of politics. All its schedules could be adjusted on business principles in accordance with the exact cost of production, both could find no excuse to cut down wages on account of the tariff, because facts, figures, and information would be published, showing any, why the tariff was imposed, nor could documents and to fix his compensation. trusts force up prices, for the reason that there would be no probabitive tariff, and foreign

lute control of the market. create a tariff commission authorized to perform such an important and benefical function. cates a sound monetary system, and takes the tariff out of posities, cannot fail to attract many sensible voters.

#### HOW TO HANDLE TRUSTS.

It is not impossible for Congress to legislate trusts out of existence by direct laws, inasmuch as they are organized and incorporated under State laws, which provide for their ex- government bureaus or departments. istence in the same manner ordinary business corporations are protected.

fact, for it has withstood the attacks of both fate. State and national authority, and is to-day more-prosperous and powerful than ever, Yesterday its stock rose to 106% in response to the information that a sugar schedule had been agreed upon by the conferees that would care for its interests. At the time the Wilson bill passed the House with sugar on the free list sugar trust stock was worth only 76 cents In the stock market,

No better evidence is needed to show that trusts should be handled through tariff legislation. If the existence of trusts depends upon a high protective tariff, and if that policy gives opportunity for them to plunder the public through prices the tariff should be oved or at least reduced so as to allow foreign competition to drive tariff trusts out of existence.

If on the contrary trusts can withstand eign competition and are not organized to control and increase prices they do no special barm and do not need tariff protection. Had this policy been adopted with the sugar and other trusts protected by the Senate bill the tion of woman is to make home happy, to public would have been much better satisfied, But it now looks as if trusts control the tariff instead of the tariff controlling the trusts. and the public will suffer in consequence,

# THE PRINTING BILL.

House resolution 2650, which, as amended by the Senate, passed that body early last week and is now in conference between the places a husband, father, or brother. Every two Houses, is ostensibly a measure in the parent should look at this fact in its true light, interest of reform, but it is so filled with inconsiderates and contradictions that what ingmen. To some extent this condition could little there is that is really good in the bill is then people were interested. It is generally be remedied if parents would make an addi- far more than offset by other portions that

The bill is entitled "An act providing for themselves require the respect, esteem, admiration, devotion of both men and the world before they can become ideal wives and mothers.

the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents," This title is a mi-nomer. It should be styled "An act to vest in the Joint Committee on Printing full control of all the business of the Government control of all the business of the Government. control of all the business of the Government Printing Office," relieving the President and the Public Printer of all responsibility in the selection of the principal executive officers of the great workshop. It is pretty generally understood that the gentlemen composing the Joint Committee on Printing have always had their full share of the patronage of the establishment, but if the bill in its present form be agreed to by the conferees and receive the sanction of Congress the committee will have absolute control of the office and all its affairs. The Public Printer, although appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, will be reduced to the level of a committee clerk, and at the same time will be required to give a bond of \$100,- | splendidly.

900 for the faithful performance of his duties. There is so much that is bad in this bill that it is no easy matter to make selections. The Times herewith calls attention to a few of the country to the other. As a result of tariff worst, The reader will carefully note the ease with which this committee arrogates to treelf executive functions; something that was never intended under our form of govern-

ment. Section 21 of the bill authorizes the appoint ment of three boards of condemnation, and the Joint Committee on Printing is authorized to designate a member of each board. This section should be stricken out or amended to place the boards under the control of the Public Printer. It is none of the Joint Committee's business.

Section 24 prohibits the Public Printer from paying any employe more than thirty days for eave of absence in any one fiscal year, even If the employe's connection is severed by discharge or resignation. Authority to pay more than thirty days' leave in a fiscal year in such contingencies has recently been given bill. Under this section "leaves of absence shall not be allowed to accumulate from year to year," but if Congress fails to make the necessary appropriations to pay such leaves spite of any action the Public Printer may

Section 26 directs the Public Printer to "stereotype" all matter when there is reason to believe it will be needed a second time. In all well-managed printing offices "matter" is "electrotyped," not "stereotyped." This is a sample of the technical knowledge of the

Section 32 places certain branch offices under control of the Joint Committee on sure to be so in the future, for the reason that to abolish the offices named therein. This

"authority" gives the joint committee a big

pull in those offices, Section 33 directs the Public Printer to furnish material to the foremen of printing and take it out of polities and turn it over to a binding on the requisition of said officers. He might not consider it necessary or advisable to furnish certain material for which requisitions may have been filed, but should the bill aim in life is to draw a salary and continue in pass he will be compelled to honor all requisitions filed with him in writing by the foremer and approved by the joint committee,

Section 36 authorizes the Public Printer. subject to the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing, to lease or rent buildings for storage purposes "under great urgency." ties that can be produced as cheaply here as There is no more reason why the joint committee should control in this matter now than

Section 40 fixes the pay of pressmen at 50 cents per hour and that of printers and bookbinders at 40 cents per hour. Each class of workmen are equally meritorious and should be paid the same compensation-50 cents per

Section 45 provides that the chief clerk shall be appointed by the Public Printer, with the approval of the Joint Committee on Printforeman of printing and the foreman of binding shall be subject to removal only upon the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing.

The Public Printer is under heavy bond, \$100,000, for the faithful and honest execution of his important trust, yet this section proposes to take from him the control of his most important subordinates and place tuem on the same footing with him in authority, above him in some instances. This is here and in foreign countries. Manufacturers | most vicious legislation, and the Senate amendments should not be agreed to.

Section 62 authorizes the Joint Committee on Printing to designate to the Public Printe the comparative cost of labor and reason, if a competent person as superintendent of

Section 67 directs the Public Printer, upon the requisition of the superintendent of do competition would always prevent an abso- ments, to appoint such assistants as may be necessary. These "assistants," no matter But it is claimed that Congress would not how many, will be "plums" for the Joint Committee on Printing.

These are only a few of the objections Very true; but a Congress might be elected which might properly be raised against this that would do so, and the party that advo- bill, which is in direct conflict with the spirit and intent of the law establishing the Government Printing Office,

There is no more reason why the Joint Committee on Printing should be given such unlimited power in relation to the public printing and the management of the Governmeat Printing Office than that certain other committees should be given control of other

Unless the bill be materially changed for the better in conference it may run up against The sugar trust is an illustration of this a Presidential veto. It richly deserves that

### CLOAK ROOM AND GALLERY.

For the first time in many days the Senate opened without prayers yesterday, owing to the absence of Dr. Milburn, the blind chaplein of the Senute. An effort was made to find some one else, but as the House was not in session Chaplain Bagby, of the House, was not at the Capitol either.

One Senator, who thought from the morning papers there had been an agreement or the tariff, said humorousivthat "there was no need of prayers to-day, as everything was going on all right." Another suggested that Mr. Mills, of Texas, was a great man on biblical quotations and might be called into service, but a third Senator suggested that his biblical quotations were not of a character used in

This is the second month of the "docking" This is the second month of the "docking system and it is noticeable that the consciences of members of the House of Representatives which were very stiff a few weeks ago have since then become quite flexible. It is said that there are scarcely a dozen It is said that there are scarcely a dozen certifications which to not read 'for the entire month," and that the number of specific explanations is not more than half a dozen. So the resurrected "docking law" will probably die an early death, and as the cause which revived it has since died, too, it will probably not be heard of another session.

Senator Chandler saw Vice President Scenaror Canadar saw vice President Stevenson yesterday morning and raised a decided protest against the choking off of his resolution for an investigation of the affairs of the Dominion coal syndicate, in which company he declared there were wellsuspected, however, that Senator Chandler's iove of mischief and desire to make the most of every opportunity to display his caustic wit and double-edged sarcasm was what was be-hind it all. Mr. Chandler enjoys the pleasure

Speaking of Chandler, there is a most amusing little love feast in progress between him and his old time enemy, Senator Gallin-ger, which makes some people smile. Chand-ler is up for re-election this fall and he is ler is up for re-election this fall and he is wooing Gallinger's good graces with the devotion which only Chandler can show to a favorite cause. Gallinger is always considered the representative of the corporation element in New Hampshire, and Chandler delights to pose and is probably sincere in posing as an anti-monopolist. That, in part, explains his desire to show up the Nova Scotia coal syndicate. oal syndicate.

when it comes to re-election Chandler is right in with Gallinger and they "speak" note frequently than in "off" years. Just now is one of Chandler's times to be on good terms with his colleague, and he is doing it

Chandler's sarcasm does not, however vent his being on the test of personal rela-tions with some of the men he is most persistent in termenting. There is probably no man whom Chandler has raised the laugh on more effectually this year, than on Murphy, whom he dubbed "collars and cuffs." Chand-ler, however, likes Murphy very well, and they are paired with each other most of the time, and not as a sensational story given out this week would make us believe only when Murphy is getting ready to abandon the tariff bill and Washington for Saratoga.

sentative Forman, of Illinois, had from drown-ing at Atlantic City a week ago, has not ye-been toid, and few of his colleagues, except his most intimate friends, have heard of the

his most intimate friends, have heard of the affair at all.

Mr. Forman and his colleague, Mr. McDonald, of Illinois, together with Mr. Mohler, the cashier of the Sergeant-nt-Arms' office of the House, ran over to the Jersey shore to spend Sunday and get a dip in the ocean. Mr. Forman is a good swimmer and swam out beyond the others, who did not notice him, but became exhausted and soon realized he could not reach the shore. He had plenty of courage and out out his most vigorous of courage and put out his most vig or courage and put out his most vigorous strokes, but his strength gave out and had it not been for the aid of a surfman and a young fellow-bather, he would undoubtedly have been drowned. It was a very narrow escape, and Mr. Forman will probably shun the sea

for some time to come

The Times Will Give Money for Adjournment Predictions.

For weeks past the newspapers have pro phesied and the general public have anticipated the adjournment of Congress, and the consequent reassurance in the industrial and commercial life of the country.

These prophesies and expectations have not been realized and the lame impotency of the people's representatives to pass important legislation daily grows more serious to the welfare of the nation.

THE TIMES offers a first prize of \$15 and second prize of \$10 to the person guessing respectively closest and next closest to the minute of the hour of the day, when, according to the official record, the House of giory that made a happy omen for its reap pearance at some future opportune time. Representatives shall adjourn for the present

Fill out the following blank and mail it to THE TIMES Prize Editor. You can guess as many times as you have Trans. No blanks will be received at THE THES office except through the mails.

Day of the Month Address

## CURB AND CORRIDOR.

"Not less than 50,000 pounds of ice are daily converted into snow balls in this city," said a dealer in ice cream whose trade has fallen off on account of the introduction of the new fad, to a Times representative, "and the craze for it appears to be on the increase. Go where you will almost, in the fashionable quarters. you will almost, in the fashionable quarters, along the avenues, among the residences of what may be termed the middle classes so far as the rossession of money is concerned, or in the streets where the very poor live, and you will find that the main has been also b you will find that the mania has taken pos-

you will find that the mania has taken pos-session of the people in the neighborhood, and the proprietor of the snowball stand or store is doing a rushing business. "Some enterprising fellows have gone so far as to g t a horse and wagon and drive from place to place vending the palitable stuff. The Italians who keep fruit stands have nearly all purchased a snowball plant. and it is not uncommon for one of these, who is fortunate enough to be on a public street, to easily dispose of 109 pounds of ice a day. "At the lowest calculation one pound of ice will make ten snowballs, while the aggregate cost for the hundred pounds of ice and flavor used to make them attractive to the customer, is not more than \$2. A profit of \$8 a day these times ten't so bad, in my opin-ion, and yet this is what is being accumulated in hundreds of little places throughout Washington.

Many funny things are said by people who to to the city hall to get marriage licenses. "Recently," said one of the clerks who is-mes the important paper, "a middle-aged snes the important paper, "a middle-aged man asked for a license. 'Can you keep this from those newspaper felicws,' he inquired. I told him I couldn't promise. 'You must,' he ejicu'ated, with emphasis. 'Why?' I asked, bluntly. 'Well, you see my wife died only six weeks ago, and I didn't want it known in advance that I am going to get married.' vance that I am going to get married.'
'Thunderation,' I said to him, 'won't it get out anyway. What's the difference whether it is known now or hereafter, you have got to face the music anyway. 'Man, that's just it, My wife's mother is living, and she is just h-1. Don't you see.'"

"Rich men," said a Washington builder yesterday, "are full of supersition. It is a hard matter to coax them to build themselves fine homes. I found after much inquiry that the reason for it is that they have an idea that old men who grow rich build fine houses for their own funerals,

their own funerals.

"The women, too, are averse to putting in new windows in an old house. They believe that it is simply an invitation for death to visit the family. There are lots of things in building houses that people have queer ideas about, and I find intelligent people just as superstitious as the uneducated."

"Betting on horse racing is a pretty risky business often times," said a man who visits the track occasionally, "but I think I struck a class of betting a day or two since which is more uncertain than placing a sum on an

"It happened in front of a new brick house being erected on Q street northwest. I was talking with a friend of the boss bricklayer when we noticed two hodearriers vicing with one another to see who could fill his hod first. It was a close and exciting race and

first. It was a close and exciting race and resulted in a tie.

"I offered to bet my friend 2 to 1 that the larger negro could fill his hod first. In a moment they were down again and were told of our bet. My man laughed heartily, and thought if he won he would receive some of the spoils. I so agreed, as did my friend with his man. But the little man was painfully silent They got to work, and I'll venture to say hods never were filled with bricks faster in the history of hodearrying.

"Just fifteen seconds had elapsed when the little man was ready to ascend the ladder, but my 'horse' hadn't reached the 'stretch.' I lost and the winning carrier got half the bet or \$1.50. You won't catch me placing quite or \$1.50. You won't catch me placing quite so fast next time. I'll know my man."

"We hear a great deal from time to time about the strange actions of Texas magis-trates in the courtroom," said a Washing-tonian to a Times representative, "but I can tell you of an actual occurrence last week in tell you of an actual occurrence last week in Virginia which is the equal I think of anything yet reported from the Lone Star State.

"I own a farm in Orange county, where my father, who was an Army physician during the war, and my mother reside. They have for a neighbor one of the most spiteful men, one of those fellows who likes to be contrary for the wake of it and he is always trying to make those fellows who likes to be contrary for the sake of it, and he is always trying to make trouble. Last week my father made a bargain with four colored men to cut bark for him. The men had hardly gotten to work before Mr. Neighbor spied them, and arming himself with a big revolver rushed down and ordered them to clear out. No reason was given as to why this peremptory order should be obeyed, but finding the man disposed to enforce his command with his revolver they complied with great alacrity.

"My father then went to the only magistrats in the county, Rev. Dr. Kemper, an old Methodist preacher, and relative of the late Gov, James L. Kemper. Heswore out a warrant for the man's arrest on the ground of trespass.

trespass,
"The warrant was duly served, and the man was arrested and arraigned before Justice Kemper. After the trial had proceeded for a little time the man began to object to the course of the majsirate to the wit-nesses and every one present; io fact, he said be did not want to be tried at all.

he did not want to be tried at all.

"This was too much for the good old preacher magistrate, and, probably recollecting the sort of innguage he used before he was converted, said to the defendant: 'You are the ——fool and ——liar I ever saw in my life, except one old crazy nigger, and he had a bushel of sense compared with you.'

"Weil," replied the prisoner, 'any magistrate who will not decide as I want him to is another ——fool.'

Chairman Wilson, is again nearly exhausted from the tremendous strain that has been upon him since the second conference, which had in some respects been more trying than the first. The meetings have been more protracted each day and there have been fewer recesses, while at the same time, the additional anxiety resulting from a fear that thoughtless action of any kind might defet the bill has had a due effect.

Mr. Wilson's face is again somewhat swollen from his neuralgic trouble and he confesses to a continued feeling of pain and physical exhaustion, although he bravely keeps at his duties. He had hoped to get out of town for Sunday, but the critical situation here will prevent his getting that rest.

GALLERY, PIT, AND GREENROOM.

There could be no question of the entent cordiale between audience and actors at the New National Theater last night. Curtain call succeeded curtain call. In company and singly the performers had to come forward to receive the hearty plaudits of their admirers, and even modest and retiring Charlie Shaw had to face the ordeal of bewing his

shaw and to face the ordeal of bowing his acknowledgments.

There has been many a magnificent audience in the National, but none that could have surpassed the one of last night, either in numbers or brightness of appearance. The building was literally packed from pit to dome; standing room even was at a premium. The varied colors of the ladies' light summer tolers. lets, the hundreds of waving fans, the flowers, lights, laughter, everything combined to make the closing night of the National's summer season memorable to manager, actors, and all others present.

"Ours" went off the boards in a blaze of the state of the control of the cont

The Barlow, Dolson, and Powers' negre minstreis will appear at the New Bijou Thea-ter in this city next week on Thursday, Fri-day, and Saturday evenings, and at the Sat-The theater has been made one of the most

comforming in the city, having been thoroughly everhauled, repainted, and redecorated, 31th. G. Barlow, formerly of the Barlow, Wilson, Primrose, and West organization, is at the head of the company, which humbers thirty-five selebrated artists.

numbers thirty-five selebrated artists.

The programme prepared for presentation at the four performances to be given here are specially attractive, embracing all the attractive features of ministrelsy. Many of the names on the programme are those of old favorites with the amusement-loving people of this city. Frank Cushman, one of the best exponents of the negro character, is in the company. Tom Mack, "the only original and unique," is another of the favorites. Other members of the company are: Mr. Howard Powers, Ciayton and Jenkins, and their trick male Jasper; the Musical Ravens, from Moore and Burgees' Minstrels, London, Engiand; Zella, the grotesque marvel; Mons, Bello, in Zeila, the grottesque marvel; Mons. Bello, in an entirely new novelty, the Demon's Frolic; Higgins Brothers, James Davis, A. M. Thatcher, William Fuller, John Moulten, the ceichnated Broadway Quartet, four great singers, with a repertoire of entirely new vocal gems.

The twenty-second anniversary of the birth of Carmencia occurred Monday last. On the evening of that day she gave an elaborate dinner to twenty-two invited guests at Basso's Hotel Espanola, Philadelphia, where she has Hotel Espanola, Philadeiphia, where are has been making her home during her engage-ment with the spectacular exhibition, "Fall of disches prepared in true Spanish style, with French, Italian, and Spanish wines. The waiters were young women clad in bewitch-ing Spanish gowns. Carmencita herself was the life of the evening, and was in her happithe life of the evening, and was in ner happi-est mood, entertaining her guests with danc-ing and singing, accompanying herself with the guitar. She wore a magnificent dress of naure satin with corsage ablaze with dia-monds. Congratulatory addresses were made by Signor Perotta in Italian, Signor Ecliepare Spanish, and Edward Rushton in English Valuable mementoes in honor of the day and Carmencita were sent by friends in Boston, New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia.

The strikes in the far West did not have such a disastrons effect as was expected in the matter of tying up thentrical companies, though they certainly knocked in the head about all that was left in the way of patron-age of amusements. In Chicago the business of the theaters was practically killed outright by the labor distributes. Houses, which by the labor disturbances. Houses which had been doing a fine business up to the moment of the outbreak found that their receipts fell off to a little as to be worse than nothing, while some places of amusement which had been doing a fair to middling business wars were well along the located attacks the first ways were some and the solutions of the solution of the were very wordy closed altogether. It is comforting to know that, even in the center of the row no permanent ill effects have been made evident, for since rioting ceased the re-ceipts of the theaters have picked up very rapidly. But it is pretty rough on managers and the profession in general that the only rapidly. But it is pretty rough on inanagers and the profession in general that the only really good summer town in America should scene of such disastrous turbulence.

The English court has concluded to take evidence in the suit of John R. Rogers against his wife Minnie Palmer, for divorce. The contention raised by the lawyers for the defense that the suit was not within the jurisdiction of the British tribunal by reason of the fact that both parties to it were citizens of the United States, has not been upheld. On Monday, both Mr. and Mrs. Rogers gave test-mony, she to the effect that she had left Rogers on account of cruel treatment, and that she was merely sojourning temporarily in London: while Mr. Rogers on the other hand testified that he was a permanent resi-dent of England. The court adjourned with-out taking evidence on the main issue. On the result of this suit hangs an action by Mr. Rogers against the wealthy Sir Edward Rose diction of the British tribunal by reason Rogers against the wealthy Sir Edward Ros for damages for alienation of Mrs. Rogers' affections.

For the coming tour of Robert Downing the repertoire will include "The Gladiator," "In gemar," "Damon and Pythias," "Virginius, and "Richard the Lion Hearted," No happies selection of plays could be made for M Downing, whose special equipment is in th line of heroic parts. He is a representative American actor, whose aim is high and whose American actor, whose aim is high and whose success has been continuous during the years of his career as a star. Mr. Downing will be ably assisted by his charming and talented wife, Eugenie Blair, and an excellent company, among whom may be mentioned J. R. Amery, Edmund Hayes, and Bose Osborne. Mr. Downing also intends giving careful attention to the scenie department of his productions, and to that end now has under way at J. Wessey, studie in New York hand. ductions, and to that end now has under way at L. W. Seavey's studio, in New York, handsome sets in analine dyes. The actor's affairs are now under the management of W. D. Loudoun, who has enjoyed much valuable experience in handling the tours of important stars, and concerning whose ability, integrity, and untiring industry there can be no doubt.

Tony Pastor's company for the travel Brothers, Will H. Fox, McAvoy and May, William and Kitty Harbeek, Annie Hart, Musical Dale, Huth and Clifford, the Hengler Sisters, Rogers Brothers, the Nawns, and Mr. Pastor himself. The season will open August 6, at West End, Long Branch. The season of Mr. Pastor's thouter will open the same son of Mr. Pastor's theater will open the same night.

Charles H. Hoyt last week presented to the Boston Baseball Club a large black sheep, from his country place at Charlestown, N. H. It seems to have been a lucky gift for the Bostonians, who proceeded immediately to wallop their old-time rivals, the New Yorks. It is noted incidentally that Mr. Hoyt's next It is noted incidentally that Mr. Ho play is to be called "A Black Sheep."

James K. Hackett, a rising young actor, has been engaged to play Mr. Barnes in the forthcoming production of "Barnes, of New

George Clarke, of Augustin Daly's com pany, will open a bleycle track and pleasure park at his home in Norwalk August 2. The principal events of that day will be an out-door performance of "As You Like It." in which Mr. Clarke will play Jacques and James K. Hackett Orlando, while several of the mbers of Mr. Daly's company will probe bly fill out the cas

pool on Thursday of last week. On Monday next he will begin rehearsals of the new spec-tacular play by John D. Gilbert called "Off the Earth." The scene painters and costum-ers are hard at work preparing for this pro-duction, which promises to be one of the most elaborate in all its details ever known in this country. Mr. Foy during his trie abroad. country. Mr. Foy, during his trip abroad, visited Italy, France, Germany, and Great Britain, and he has brought back with him a quantity of new material which will be first made known on the opening night of "Off the Earth."

Mary J. English applied yesterday for devorce from her husband, Thomas W. En-lish, on account of his alleged cruelty an habitual drunkenness. The papers after b-ing filed were withdrawn. red cruelty and

Judge Bradley in Equity court made yester-day an order for writs in lunacy to issue against Ludwell W. Burch, Charles D. Cone, and George Lucas.

SOCIAL SAYINGS AND DOINGS

Mrs. Gresham, wife of the Secretary of State, left Thursday for Thompson, Conn., to join the many Chicago people who are sum-mering at that delightful spot.

Mrs. John G. Carlisle and family, with a party of friends, had a delightful little outing lown the Potomac on a lighthouse tender

Miss Eva Pruden, daughter of the President's assistant secretary, is visiting relatives at Scrapton, Pa.

George Alfred Townsend, widely known as

Miss Maud Clisbee and Miss Jessie McDon-ald have sailed for Europe. They will spend the remainder of the summer traveling in England and Switzerland, and will spend the winter in l'aris, where the latter's brother is naval attache of the embassy.

Mr. Robert L. O'Brien, executive clerk the President, has returned from a visit to his parents at Abington, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Geary Johnson have gone to Capon Springs for a month.

Dr. and Mrs. George B. Welch will leave to-morrow for an extended trip to Watkins Glen, N. Y., and Niagara Falls, returning

Mrs. Samuel T. Cushing and her daughter have joined Major Cushing and are pressantly located at No. 1929 Connecticut avenue.

The Misses Enloe, daughters of Representative Enloe, of Tennessee, are summering Berkeley Springs. Col. James A. Bates has returned to the city

from a visit to Connecticut, whither he went with his daughter, who will remain there for Miss Clara Hill, of the Art Students' League,

has been devoting her time during her stay at home to modeling the head of Mr. Hobart ols, who posed for one of the figures in Mr. Hovendin's celebrated "Jerusaiem, the Golden." The model is considered an ex-cellent piece of artistic work, from which several casts have been made.

Mrs. Moore Crawford, of Washington, is in

Mr. Charles Rauxhes, of this city, is regis-

Richard Harding Davis has returned from Europe and is now in New York, Mr. Josephus Daniels, chief clerk of the Interior Department, with his wife and fam-ily will leave Wednesday for a visit to North

Col. Thomas C. Sullivan and his daughter

sailed yesterday on the Lucania for Europe, Among the latest visit es at Bar Harbor is Miss Ada Hancock, niece of Major Gen, Han-cock, who is on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Isaac Lawrence.

Col. John M. Wilson, Corps of Engineers, has gone to Martha's Vineyard. Later he will got to Boston on official business. Mrs. Wilson is visiting her friend, Mrs. Warner, at Cuthberton Island, opposite West Point, and will join her husband at Martha's Vineyard. Mrs. Warner is the author of "Queechy" and the "Wide, Wide World."

Messrs. George Watson and Howard Cox, of Washington, are new in Paris,

Prof. Frederick W. N. Crouch, the composer of "Esthieen Mayourneen," who has just celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday, is spending the summer in Portland, Me. His health is good, considering his age.

Baron Von Kummer, of the German embassy, is in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Buchanan, of Washington, have gone to Newport. Mr Albert L. Gibson has sailed for Bologne,

Sur-Mer, France, where he will remain for several months. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Orth, of Washington, are stopping at the Berkeley Springs Hotel.

Miss Sallie Abel is visiting in New York, and

The family of Capt, Robley D. Evans are spending the summer near Fortress Monroe

Miss Mary Doyle, with her sister, Mrs.W. F. Hancock, wife of Lieut, Hancock, of the Fifth artillery, are at Old Point Comfort, Naval Constructor Wilson has gone to Kitery Point, Me. Mrs. Wilson will remain un-

til the let of October.

for Asbury Park to spend several weeks. Miss Draper, daughter of Representative Draper, of Massachusetts, and her brother, are at Deer Park with their mother. Later

the family will return to their home in Bo Mrs. Clara Edwards has gone to Atlantic

City for a couple of weeks. Lieut, J. H. Cunan leaves on Sunday for trip up the Hudson and to Saratoga

Edward P. Harrington, the secretary of the National Rifles, salis on the steamer Dorches ter from Baltimore for a three weeks' trip to Boston and to New Bedford, on Bu

follows: Harry A. Welbur and Annie E. Carr,

both of Baltimore, Md.: James Dorsey and

Marriage Licenses. Licenses to marry were issued yesterday as

Lucy Sebold; Charles M. McWirt and Margie V. King, both of Fredericksburg, Va.; R. Emmett O'Brien and Helen C. Clark; William D. Allman and Mattie Cornwell. Train Falls Into a Lime Sink. ROCHELLE, Fla., Aug. 4 .- This morning a mixed train on the Florida Southern Railroad plunged into a lime sink near here. The engine and two cars are at the bottom of the sink

completely wrecked. Engineer Rampaner

and Conductor Carpenter were seriously in-jured. A track walker passed over the spot where the accident occurred an hour before the train was due and found everything all right. The track was swallowed up for sixty feet. The sink is about forty feet. Shot Through the Heart. CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 4.-United State Consul General Crittenden has just received particulars of the assassination of George I. Bendle, one of the most prosperous and wealthy mining men in Southern Mexico. The deed was committed in San Nicholas Del Oro, where Mr. Bendie owned several valu-able mines, by a Mexican named Bernabe Reyes, who escaped after shooting Bendie through the heart. Officers are in close pur-

Slashed with a Razor. William Thomas and William Poindexter late on Friday night got into a row, which ended in Thomas slashing Poindexter's face and head with a rasor. The injured man was taken to the Emergency Hospital and Thomas was arrested, but Poindexter was unable to appear against him yesterday in the police court. Near the scene of the struggle the police found a piece of the razor blade which broke on Poindexter's head. The case will be tried in court to-morrow.

THE DEPARTMENT LIFE.

MUSINGS OF A PESSIMIST.

Many phases of life are brought to my mind by my continued visits to the departments As I stroll through the corridors and mix with with the employes at the lunch tables, I gather a few facis from the flotsam and jetsam of the official life, and I press my teeth together and say, I'll put the public in touch

with a few truths,
Polyglot humanity lives, moves, and has its roughot nomanity fives, moves, and has its being in Uncle Sam's worashops. The hands that build and mold have no piece of clay that is smooth, well-rounded, and perfect, that they can point to with a potter's pride as the product of their skill and industry. They acheive nothing individually. Their labor is in vain. Vasited ambition finds expression may in the striff or properties in vaint. only in the strife for promotion, in order to gain which, sometimes, my pretty maid, "stoops to conquer." As I walked through the departments res-terd.

As I wanged through the departments yesterday men and women were at their desks tranquil, if not happy. Nobody, was very busy. I guess there wasn't much work to do. Many desks were empty. Many clerks are now taking their "leave," One would imagine this do-nothing sort of life was a sinecure, but do as I did, go bebind the scenes, pull at the heartstrings, and you can get some real live information.

There is absolutely no independence of action allowed, scarcely of thought. When

There is absolutely no independence of action allowed, scarcely of thought. When there is no work to do idleness is enforced. The rules prohibit the reading of books and newspapers or writing personal letters. The plant is necessary in a large army, but the wonder is that the rule was made at all. No doubt this accounts for the blank expression on the faces of some of the clerits.

The women are always in a peck of trouble. Even the politic "frait-ent" trembles now because site says this administration is antagonistic to women. The women of the North, and these of the West, those who can boast of pure Democracy, those who are loyal Republicans tremble as they think of the reductions daily in progress. The bureau chiefs and those who occupy stations of high and low degree confirm the idea. This is what they say:

"They want to give the places to your fathers, brothers, and husbands. See what a momentous question is solved. The false cry of immoralities in office will cease. Men will be removed from the pale of temptation, Women will be compelled to stay within her home circle and exert her fraincase in that field which is broader and limitless."

So spoke an official whose word is paramount, at any rate, in his own bureau, and who prefers men in his breas.

So spoke an official whose word is paramount, at any rate, in his own sureau, and who prefers men in his bereau.

I asked him if his beliefs and convictions were born of the North.

"No," said he, "I am a Marylander. Llove woman, and I want to see her removed from this sphere of baneful induences."

He means well, even if he is not awake and marching with the vanguard of his own sex, who a mit what woman is doing now in the business and scientific walks of life.

"Here is an instance," he said, "of a young woman who gave up an enviable position as

woman who gave up an enviable position as a school teacher. She had it in her power to frame the destiny of the youth of the country. She sacrileed her influence to secure a government position because she was cure a government position because she was allured by the prospect of easy work and big pry. She has least all ambition, except for dress. Madest and plain was she at first, but she found she had no "sphero" beyond her office, so she dress a to panse her associates. Her dress now is sometimes as pretty as the glint of foan on a summer sea, but history will repeat itself. In her case, as in others, in time she will grow indifferent of appearance, and will, when nearing the close of her nowlints, carry a huge hag beneath her dress, filled with hugch and other contents as mysterious as you can find in a boy's breeches pocket."

"Is government life so easy? Is the pay so

"Is government life so easy? Is the pay so great when one weighs the cost?" thought I There is another bitterness to contend with the bitterness born of jeslousy, Jeslous of the attention and promotion bestowes upon one's rival. Then again is the crue dear which so baunts many women that they hesitate to express an independent opinion.

If the life is so easy, why do the young women pale and grow sickly? One in particular I saw yesterday whose eyes were the sepulchres of despair. I longed to talk to her, to unter words of sunshine and cheer, but I knew she would mistrust that I was some secret agent in the service. There were many who showed in their faces they "take things hard," but at one time they might have been the sunniest, sweetest faces in the world.

M. V. S.

SENATE PASSES TWO BILLS.

To Amend Quarantine Regulations and to Tax Greenbacks. The Senate held a short session vesterday,

se conference report on the river and harbor

biil, for the especial consideration of which it met, having been temporarily withdrawn. In lieu of this private pension bills on the calendar were considered and thirty-seven were passed, including one increasing to \$100 Miss May Gebbart, of Dayton, Ohio, is visit. | a month the pension paid the widow of Gen.

Miss May Gebhart, of Dayton, Ohlo, is visiting her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Whyte, at No. 1329 R street.

Mrs. Meia Puerner, of Washington, is visiting Mrs. William Calhoun, of Kensington.

Major Charles T. Yoder and family have gone to the Fauquier Springs. Va., to spend the balance of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Staples and Mr. and Mrs. G. De Witt and children left yesterday for Asbury Park to spend several weeks.

A month the plension paid the widow of Gen. Abner Doubleday and another granting a month the plension paid the widow of Gen. Abner Doubleday and another granting a month the plension paid the widow of Gen. Abner Doubleday and another granting a month the plension paid the widow of Gen. Abner Doubleday and another granting a month the plension to the widow of the Arctic explorer, Lieut. Frederick Schwarka. Several other bills were passed, the two principal ones a being senate bill to amend the the quarantine regulations so lar as they apply to vessels plying between United States ports and foreign ports on or near the frontier, and a House bill to subject to State taxation national bank notes and United States ports and foreign ports on or near the frontier, and a House bill to subject to State taxation national bank notes and United States ports and foreign ports on or near the frontier, and a House bill to subject to State taxation national bank notes and United States ports and the plantier of the widow of the Arctic explorer, Lieut. Frederick Schwarka.

notes of national banking associations and United States legal-tender notes and other

United States legal-tender notes and other notes, and certificates of the United States, payable on demand, and circulating or intended to circulate as currency, and gold and silver or other coin, shall be subject to taxation as money on hand or on deposit, under the laws of any State or Territory.

Mr. Chandler favored the House quarantine bill rather than the Senate substitute, because it was simpler or milder, and yet made the exhibition of a certificate from a United States consul by every immigrant obligatory. The House plan, he thought, which provided for consular certificates, was much to be preferred to the Senate plan for placing Treasury inspectors on the European docks to inspect intending emigrants. He thought the anti-anarchist section of the bill could be passed this secsion as a separate bill and offered such a bill as a substitute to go over until Monday, on which day Senator Hill will until Monday, on which day Senator Hill will

speak on the question. WANT A PERMANENT HOME.

Sons and Daughters of Maine Will Erect a State Building in Washington

The Sons and Daughters of Maine held their regular bi-monthly meeting last evening at the office of Capt. F. F. Phillips, in the Washington Loan and Trust building, on the corner of Ninth and F streets northwest. There were no literary features on the programme, the meeting being strictly one of business and routine matters only being dis-

possess and rounde matters only being dis-posed of. Applications were received from about 100 ladies and gentlemen for member-ship, all of whom were elected. The roll now shows a membership of 175, all natives of the State of Maine.

The object of the association is purely so-cial, and the effort will be made to e-roll all residents of the city, of whom there are about cial, and the effort will be made to e-roll all residents of the city, of whom there are about \$500 who can claim the "Pine Tree State" as their birthplace. Among those who are now or will soon become members of the society are: Chief Justice Fuller, Senator Perkins, of California; Judge Kimball, Rev. Dr. Newman, of the First Congregational Church; the Maine delegation in Congress, the Messrs, Knox, of the George W. Knox Company, and Mrs. Mary Longfellow O'Donohue, whose husband is president of the California association of similar character.

The ultimate purpose of the Sons and Daughters of Maine is to erect a building in this city, modeled after the Maine State building on the World's Fair grounds at Chicago, that shall serve as a home for the society and headquarters for all Maine people who visit the city.

the city.

Until new quarters are provided the meetings of the association will be held in the rooms of Capt. Phillips, on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month.

Going away on your recations The Times will go with you to any address, postage prepaid, for 35 cents a month.